

VII No. 17.

September 1-15, 1958

C O N T E N T S

1. Introduction
2. Russian Propaganda Themes
3. Chinese Propaganda about External Affairs
4. Chinese Propaganda about Internal Affairs
5. Developments inside China
6. Indian and other comment on China
7. Fifteenth Session of the Supreme State Conference
8. Draft regulations of the Weihsing commune.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

"Everyone a soldier" is the theme which dominates Chinese propaganda. The development of the "communes", with the integration of militia, agriculture, industry, commerce and culture has facilitated the implementation of military training for all able-bodied men in China.

2. R U S S I A N P R O P A G A N D A T H E M E S

Summary: The general view in the earlier part of the week was that Washington was trying to distract attention from the Middle East where "real aggression" is taking place by conjuring up a "fictitious threat of aggression" on the part of China.

The first authoritative statement from Moscow was contained in a Pravda article of 31/8 which accused the USA of preparing a "new military provocation" in the Far East and warned that "whosoever today threatens to attack the CPR should remember that he threatens the Soviet Union also, because the Soviet Union is linked to People's China by unbreakable bonds of brotherly friendship and cooperation... Organisers of armed provocation against the CPR had better not lull themselves with the idea that they can localise the consequent events. Any aggression by the USA in the Far East...will lead to the spreading of war to other areas, with all the ensuing consequences".

Taiwan: On 5/9 Pravda carried an article which denounced the "new military adventures in the Far East" and warned "the adventurers" that the CPR had "sufficient strength to counter the aggressors fully" and moreover was backed by the might of the whole socialist camp and the sympathy of all peoples. It warned that the USSR could not remain inactive in face of what was happening on the borders or on the territory of her brave ally. The Soviet people would give the Chinese people every aid to "bridge the adventurous war provocateurs".

-2-

On 7/9 in his message to Khrushchev said: "The great 600,000,000 people of China are strong and invincible, not only in virtue of their inexhaustible resources but also in virtue of their unity behind the Government. They are advancing firmly and confidently along the road of developing and consolidating their country and increasing their well-being, in which we in the Soviet Union sincerely rejoice and which cannot fail to please all those who wish the Chinese people well. But I should like to emphasize not only this aspect of the matter but also the fact that China is not alone, that it has true friends who are ready to come to its aid at any moment in case of an act of aggression against China, because the interests of the security of People's China are inseparable from those of the Soviet Union." He also added "An attack on the People's Republic of China, which is a great friend, ally and neighbour of our country, is an attack on the Soviet Union. Loyal to its duty, our country would do everything to defend, jointly with people's China, the security of both countries and the interests of peace in the Far East and throughout the rest of the world, and nothing could be more expensive than to try to read into this message of mine an intention to lay on unnecessarily thick, led along to make any threat". He demanded the withdrawal of the American troops from Taiwan and the restoration of Taiwan and of all other lawful rights to the CPR. (Moscow 8/9)

On 9/9 Tass reported that the Soviet Note to China had noted the decision of the Chinese government concerning its territorial waters and pledges strict observance of the 12-mile limit.

Both Pravda and Izvestia on 13/9 dealt with the Taiwan issue. Pravda reaffirmed the "unshakable solidarity which unites us with the Chinese people"... which is "stronger than steel". It referred to US activities as "evil machinations of the aggressors". Izvestia dealt with Mr. Dulles' press conference and described in detail the difficulties he faced in trying to justify American actions in the face of world-wide condemnation. It stressed that Dulles had said that America was quite prepared to plunge into war even without allies. (Tass 13/9)

On 14/9 Pravda commenting on Eisenhower's broadcast of 11/9 said it revealed a lack of any sincere intention to ease tension in the Far East and the stubborn unwillingness of the US rulers to take into account Chinese lawful rights.

Gan on 16/9 said that Britain is acting without thought of the serious moral responsibility which will fall on her for her actual though silent complicity in America's provocative manoeuvres in the Far East which she intends to keep on aiding and abetting. (Moscow 16/9).

Hong Kong: The Chinese Notes to Britain complaining of the violation of air-space and of the closing of a Hong Kong school were given some publicity.

Warsaw Talks: Tass on 16/9 quoted American press comment to show that US propaganda is not only trying to represent the CPR as being responsible for the increase of tension in the Far East, but is also trying to dictate its own conditions at the Warsaw talks by using threats of military measures.

Recognition of China: Evgenyev reviewed the legal case for the recognition of the CPR and said in accordance with international law the US Government should embark on the road of respecting the sovereign rights of the multi-million strong Chinese people. (Moscow 15/9)

### 3. CHINESE PROPAGANDA ABOUT EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

**Algeria** On 13/9 the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference issued a statement calling on all national committees to carry out in their countries an immediate mass campaign of protest against the co-called referendum which France was imposing on Algeria. (NCNA 13-14/9).

**Atomic issues:** Ta Kung Pao in a special editorial of 2/9 welcomed the work of the Geneva Conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy and paid special tribute to the pioneering work of the USSR in exploiting this field and in promoting international cooperation in it. "the sincerity and frankness" of the Soviet scientists had surprised the delegates of some capitalist countries. "By contrast the USA and Britain, though they talk about the peaceful use of atomic energy, are actually interested less in how to use it in the service of mankind, than in its use to intensify the manufacture of atomic and hydrogen bombs." The editorial commented "since the first session of the International Conference very little has been heard of any contribution by the USA and Britain to that end. But despite world-wide protests they continue to conduct nuclear explosions in the Pacific...greatly endangering the security and the lives of the Asian people".

Ta Kung Pao on 27/8 expressed support for the struggle of the Japanese people against the unloading of Swiss-made guided missiles. It referred to the fact that the Japanese Constitution renounces the possession of a war potential and added that the Japanese militarists would not accept this restriction. (NCNA 27/8)

Khrushchev's agreement to a 3-Power meeting on 31/10 to discuss the suspension of nuclear weapon tests was reported throughout China. (Peking 31/8)

**Britain:** NCNA reported the racial disturbances saying, that it would appear that the British Government contemplates imposing a modified colour bar. (NCNA 3 and 4/9)

The TUC conference was said to have shown that the deepening economic crisis in Britain had resulted in a sharpening of class struggle, as class interests had come into open clash for the first time in many years. It alleged that British workers face an intensified attack on their living standards by the employers and the Government and that Right-wing leaders within the General Council, acting on behalf of the ruling class, are trying to weaken the workers movement from within. (NCNA 6/9).

Chinese comment on Britain's position in relation to American activities in Formosa and the off-shore islands was confined to calling the Downing Street statement of 12/9 as "obscure and evasive", of attacking Gaitskell's speech to the Foreign Press Association as showing that the Labour Party's plan to place Formosa and the Pescadores under UN administration ignored the lawful rights of the Chinese people and was contrary to their interests.

British steel production was reported to have fallen by 20% in August and also foreign markets for British machinery and machine tools were shrinking. These set-backs were attributed to the "still developing economic crisis."

**France:** Ta Kung Pao commenting on 29/8 on de Gaulle's African tour said he had met setbacks everywhere.

-4-

NCNA alleged that de Gaulle is doing everything he can to intimidate the French people and the people of the overseas territories into voting for his draft "Constitution". It also alleged that the French Socialist Party now faces the greatest split in its history. (NCNA 12 14-9)

GDR: People's Daily on 10/9 welcomed the latest effort made by the Government of the GDR to bring about the conclusion of a German peace treaty. It alleged that the USA, Britain and France had followed a policy since the war of turning W. Germany into a hotbed of war thereby undermining peace in Europe and the world. The new proposals put the West under an obligation to make a responsible reply. (NCNA 10/9).

Hong Kong: On 27/8 the Chinese sent a note to the British Charge d'Affaires in Peking protesting strongly against alleged intrusions in Chinese airspace by military aircraft coming from Hong Kong on 16 and 18/8. Referring to the failure of the British authorities to take any notice of or reply satisfactorily to previous notes on similar infringements, the Note went on: "The British authorities in Hong Kong have not only turned a deaf ear to the Chinese Government's solemn protests and statements in the past and failed to adopt effective measures to stop such hostile provocative activities, but have continued to carry them out". It added that the timing of the latest infringements turned them into something "of a very serious nature".

A second Note on the same day protested against the closure of the Chung Hua middle schools in Hong Kong (which had been condemned as unsafe some time ago but was kept open long enough to allow the children to finish their end of term examinations). The Note ignored the true facts and pointed out the closing of the school is a "grave act of violence" forming part of the "policy of deliberate sabotage and persecution of Chinese educational establishments in Hong Kong and Kowloon". It alleged that the UK authorities had "always shielded and connived at the propaganda and other activities carried out against the CPR by elements of the CKS clique in Hong Kong under the pretence of running schools. They have even openly prescribed as textbooks for schools those published in the CKS era. This is regarded as evidence of a hostile policy towards China and a policy of creating "two Chinas." The Note expressed indignation at such "deliberate provocations against the Chinese people" and urged that they should be ended and the victims of police violence be compensated while those responsible should be punished.

Comment on the two notes urged that "all the clap trap about politics should not be introduced into the schools is explicit political trickery to create a 'Two Chinas' situation." The presence of US troops in Hong Kong and the alleged violations of Chinese territorial airspace were used to warn the British that if they continue to collaborate with the US in creating tension in the Far East they will come to no happy end. Tolerant as the Chinese people are, their tolerance is not boundless.

On 31/8 People's Daily denounced the Colonial Secretariat's statement as "a profusion of falsehoods and sophistry", showing that "The Hong Kong British authorities are ready at all times to adopt similar violent means against unarmed Hong Kong Chinese" and so reveal the "vicious face of the British colonialists". It added the Colonial Secretariat is "naive if it thinks that the Chinese people and the 2 million Hong Kong compatriots will swallow its lies and refuse to take note of photographs taken on the spot and the accusations by the victims". It also suggested that it is hardly accidental that



-5-

such action should be taken in Hong Kong exactly at the moment when the USA and CKS are creating tension in the Taiwan area.

NCNA on 2/9 quoted statements by teachers and pupils alleging police brutality during the forcible closure of the school.

Iceland Dispute: A People's Daily editorial of 3/9 on the Icelandic fisheries dispute said "the USA had also played an ignominious role in this matter...had attempted to isolate Iceland and force her to submit, both during the Geneva conference on the law of the sea last March and during the Copenhagen meeting of the NATO Council..." It ended up with the usual expression of Chinese support for the Icelandic struggle and resolute opposition to the "shameless aggression of the US and British imperialists against Iceland".

Imperialist Economic Setbacks: Subjects covered in this category included losses suffered by General Motors, Ford and Chrysler in production of 1959 model cars because of strikes (NCNA 27/8); unemployment and the present economic crisis and its effect on the different sections of the US population: (NCNA 25/8); the grim economic prospects in Britain as revealed by the Cohen Council as the result of the policies of the present Government; (NCNA 25/8) and the fall in the export of British woollen goods. (NCNA 25/8).

Japan: Ta Kung Pao on 5/9 said that the Japanese Foreign Minister's visit to the USA was intended to place Japan in a position of greater subservience to the US war policy in order to obtain American aid to pave the way for Japanese economic expansion in South East Asia.

Korea: In his statement to the Supreme State Conference on 6/9 Chou accused the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique of "stepping up war preparations in South Korea", and alleged that Syngman Rhee is clamouring even more frantically about a "march northward". Subsequent reports stated that the army men being withdrawn from Korea would be "ready to go anywhere to fight against aggressors". (People's Daily 12/9)

Middle East: People's Daily on 27/8 referred to the "US closing in on the people's forces." Basta headquarters in Beirut indicated that the USA is preparing "to violate completely the UN General Assembly resolution and said this is proof the American aggressors have not abandoned one iota of their crazy ambitions.

Hammarskjöld was said to have made hardly any progress in implementing the resolution of the UN General Assembly because of the sabotage of US and UK imperialism. (NCNA 14/9) Earlier on 9/9 NCNA alleged that Britain and the USA are intensifying their preparations for new military provocations in Lebanon, Jordan, the Persian Gulf, Muscat and Bahrain. (NCNA 10/9)

Taiwan Twelve Mile Limit: On 4/9/58 the Chinese Communist Government announced the extension of its territorial waters to the 12-mile limit. A statement broadcast by Peking radio and NCNA said this measure would apply to "all the territories of the CPR" including the mainland, the coastal islands, Taiwan and its surrounding islands. It would be calculated from a base-line "comprising straightlines connecting edge-points on the mainland coast and those on the coastal islands on the outer fringe." Water areas inside this base-line, including the Pohai Bay and Chiunchow straits, are Chinese inland waters: the statement then listed Matsu, Quemoy, Tatan, Erktan and other islands as belonging to these "inland waters". No foreign vessels for military use and no foreign aircraft might enter territorial waters and the airspace above in without CPR permission. The same applies to Taiwan and its surrounding islands and "all other islands belonging to China". It

-6-

ended "The Taiwan and Penghu areas are still occupied by US armed forces. This is an unlawful encroachment on the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the CPR; Taiwan, Penghu and such other areas are yet to be recovered, and the CPR has the right to recover these areas by all suitable means at a suitable time. This is China's internal affairs in which no foreign interference is tolerated".

On 7/9 NCNA issued what it described as "background material" on China's decision on its territorial sea limit of 12 nautical miles. It states that "under international law, every nation has the right to define its territorial sea, generally not exceeding 12 miles, in accordance with its specific conditions". It pointed out that whereas the USA, Britain, France and the imperialist powers insist on three nautical miles, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries stand for ten to twelve nautical miles, while some other countries want to make it four, five six or nine nautical miles. The UN International Law Commission has failed to reach agreement. The imperialists, it alleged, continue to stick to three nautical miles so that they can extend their power to the territories of other countries. It quoted the example of Britain's treatment of Iceland, also disregard of Indonesia's 12-mile limit by USA, Britain, the Netherlands and a few other countries.

Quemoy On 29/8 Peking radio carried a talk explaining the position of Quemoy and expressing the determination of the Chinese people to regain their territory in the course of which the commentator referred to the plight of the garrisons of Quemoy and Matsu and the general position there as "as hopeless as a pair of turtles entrapped in a flask".

Also on 29/8 and again on 30/8 Peking radio broadcast the warning from the Fukien Command to the Commander and troops on Quemoy warning them that they were virtually isolated from Taiwan, their territory covered by PLA batteries and air force, and urging them to stop resistance and surrender rather than risk total destruction. leni treatment was promised to those who surrender.

On 30/8 NCNA quoted a CPR Defence Ministry order commending artillery units on the Fukien front which had demolished many fortifications and inflicted heavy casualties on Quemoy and appealed to the artillery to "hit back twice as hard at the traitorous Chiang Kai-shek troops".

On 31/8 Peking radio referred to Dulles' and Eisenhower's "threatening clamour" about the situation in the Taiwan straits. Eisenhower was quoted as declaring that Quemoy and Matsu "were closer to Taiwan than ever before - to a point affecting a US decision", but had added that "it would be impossible to make a military decision until the situation arose".

The activities of US Pacific Army Chief, White, and of "Secretary Brucker" received some publicity. The latter's stay on Taiwan was described as three days of "aggressive activities" and his departure for Saigon and Bangkok was alleged to be in order to "pursue his baneful activities" there. (NCNA 2/9).

The major development over Taiwan was the Government statement, made by Chou En-lai on 6/9, at the fifteenth session of the Supreme State Conference. This is reviewed briefly at Appendix A.

The Supreme State Conference issued an appeal to the people of China to mobilise, to struggle resolutely against the military provocations and war menace being carried out by the US imperialists in the Taiwan Straits area. This appeal was followed by the holding of innumerable demonstrations throughout China at which pledges of determination to liberate Quemoy, Matsu and Taiwan were made. During the course of a major rally in Peking at which "hundreds of thousands" were present on 7/9 (a later report gave the figure as "a million

-7-

strong") Peng Chen addressed the crowd and repeated substantially the same points as those made the day before by Chou En-lai. He too called for unity in defence of China's territory in face of US aggression saying "All the attempts of the imperialist reactionaries to go against the tide of history will not only not save them from their doom, but will definitely further mobilise the people of the world in stronger unity and intensified struggle so as to speed up the victory of the cause of peace and progress of mankind". He also stated "All people in the rear, in cities and in the countryside must be mobilised; they must further rouse their energies and exert themselves to propel forward the great leap in our production by producing more iron, steel, machinery and grain. We must widely establish and develop people's communes. We must speed up the arming of the whole people, so as to stand ready to respond to the sacred call to defend our great motherland". (NCNA 7/9) Statements supporting this stand were made by representatives of the various so-called democratic parties, the trade unions, and other mass organisations, as well as by individual workers, students and armymen. Representatives of the IUS now present in Peking added their support. (NCNA 7/9).

On 14/9 NCNA carried the full text of Eisenhower's speech of 11/9. It preceded the reading of the note with a preface saying that public opinion throughout the world is "becoming ever more resentful over the US Government's continuous war provocations in the Taiwan Straits area" and alleging that in his speech Eisenhower had done his best to call black white. Later the same day NCNA carried an analysis of the speech saying it had been made to "counter the strong opposition of world opinion...against the frantic war provocations conducted by the US Government in the Taiwan area". The analysis alleged that he had done "his best to present a distorted picture. He tried to evade the responsibility for the serious threats to world peace caused by the US armed aggression in this area and shamelessly repeated slanderous charges and war threats against the Chinese people." It continued "Eisenhower's speech brought out the ferocious trait of the US aggressor in its true colours. He even quoted the example of Hitler's aggression which in fact was encouraged by the US and British imperialists... Clearly it is the US imperialists themselves who are conducting aggression everywhere and have seriously endangered the peace and security of the world and who should not be appeased."

People's Daily in an editorial of 15/9 also took up the Munich theme saying: "The basic fact of the Munich 'appeasement policy' is that the imperialist powers, by joint intervention, forced weak and small nations to give up their sovereignty. The Chinese people not only remember 'Munich', but also the 'Lansing-Ishii' agreement 40 years ago which represented the beginning of US-Japanese cooperation in invading China and paving the way for Japan's seizure of N.E. China. We also have in our memory the 'Far Eastern Munich' plots hatched by Japan, the USA and Britain on several occasions during the period from 1937 to 1941 to sacrifice China and create an anti-Communist, anti-Soviet alignment of forces." The editorial also said "Taking the world as a whole, the death of the 'Munich' age was pronounced with the end of the second world war. In the case of the wars in Korea and Indochina, the Suez crisis, the Iraqi revolution and the Middle East crisis, the imperialist forces headed by the USA tried to interfere and even committed direct aggression. But they never succeeded in their interference." (NCNA 14/9).

On 14/9 the eighth issue of Hung Chi (Red Flag) to be published on 16/9 was quoted by Peking radio. The editorial in this issue of Red Flag was based on Mao's address to the 15th session of the Supreme State Conference on 8/9. It emphasised that the USA is now more isolated than ever before and that with each new attempt to create a tense situation the USA is putting more nooses round its neck. The editorial said that far from gaining advantages for



-3-

the Americans their aggressive activities have led to the opposite and have served to mobilise the people of world in opposition to the USA. It described Dulles as the architect of brinkmanship and his policies as unlawful and "rotten to the core". On the non-recognition issue it alleged that the US policy of hostility towards the Chinese people had in one way been a blessing in disguise as it had made the Chinese dependent upon their own resources for increased economic construction and as a result the Chinese people became the masters of their nation's destiny and capable of mastering nature and wresting everything from it. It also helped to strengthen the close economic cooperation within the socialist bloc. It pointed to the countries receiving US dollars and asked if any of them could compare with China in progress. The editorial concluded with the usual warning that if war should come then it will inevitably bring about the end of the entire imperialist system.

Venezuela: People's Daily on 10/9 commented that the defeat of the US-engineered armed coup d'etat in Venezuela was a great victory for the Venezuelan people and a further "shameful defeat for the USA imperialists". (NCNA 9/9).

Yugoslavia: NCNA on 6/9 criticised the official statistics published by Yugoslavia in connection with industrial production. It said the figures are a far cry from Tito's description in his Labin speech. It denied his claim that industrial production had increased by 14%. It alleged that the increases in the tobacco industry were caused by good weather and the increase in exports due to buying by China, Czechoslovakia and the GDR., therefore the increase of 67% in tobacco was due to "unusual circumstances" and gives "a misleading picture of the situation".

#### 4. CHINESE PROPAGANDA ABOUT INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

##### (a) For External Audiences

1. C.P.R's achievements in the past 8 years.
2. Progress made by China's national minorities.
3. China desires peace and improved political and economic relations with all countries.
4. Progress of socialisation of industry and agriculture in a drive to overtake capitalist production.
5. Strength of Sino-Soviet friendship and of socialist bloc unity and determination to defend peace in world.

##### (b) For China Proper

1. Implement new general line, establish communes and promote "collective living".
2. Promote resurgence of rectification campaign as necessary. Continue transformation of the democratic parties and education of cadres through physical labour at lower levels.
3. Increase the study of Marxism-Leninism, dialectical materialism and Mao's works.
4. Continue to be vigilant and suppress counter-revolutionary activities.
5. Support the anti-waste campaign.
6. Publicise methods of birth control.
7. Work for the liberation of Taiwan - strengthen military training.
8. Eradicate great-nation chauvinism and local nationalism.
9. Train more scientists and technicians; strengthen students' ideological and political education; instruct them in the importance of undertaking manual labour.
10. Eliminate illiteracy.



-9-

5. DEVELOPMENTS IN CHINAANNIVERSARIES

Vietnam: On the occasion of the (North) Vietnamese Ambassador's National Day reception on 2/9 Chu Teh made a speech in which he criticized the USA's "unbridled provocations in the Taiwan area", delay in withdrawing US troops from Lebanon and "obstruction of the peaceful unification of Vietnam" as the targets of strong condemnation by "peace-loving countries and peoples".

KPDR: The 10th anniversary of the founding of the KPDR was celebrated in Peking on 6/9 at a meeting sponsored by the Associations connected with Arts and Literature.

Turgenev: The Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, Peking Library and the Peking branch of the SSFA sponsored a meeting in Peking on 3/9 to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the death of Turgenev. (NCNA 3/9).

Tolstoy: The 130th anniversary of the birth of Tolstoy was commemorated at a meeting in Peking on 9/9. (NCNA 9/9).

Bulgaria: Bulgarian National Day was celebrated in Peking. Mao, Liu and Chou sent greetings to the Bulgarian leaders, also Chen Yi sent a message to the Bulgarian Foreign Minister. Panchevski gave a reception in Peking on 9/9 which was attended by Chou En-lai. Chen Yun in a speech, denounced the US imperialists for interfering in Taiwan and for ignoring the UN General Assembly's resolution on the Middle East and failing to withdraw troops from the Middle East. He referred to Bulgaria's achievements in building socialism and safeguarding peace and praised the Bulgarian Communist Party's contributions to the struggle to uphold Marxism-Leninism and repudiate modern revisionism. (NCNA 8/9/9).

ARMED FORCES

Militia: Anhwei regional service reported the gist of a commentary in the Anhwei Daily of 31/8 concerning the importance of strengthening the combination of labour and military training and referring to the excellent example set by the militia in the village of Sanken in Seitung County. Here members of the militia are holding a gun in one hand and a plough in the other and are at the same time helping in production, protecting installations, maintaining social order and training national defence reserves. (See also under Communes)

A tremendous drive to join the militia was reported by NCNA on 12/9. The new drive called "everyone a soldier movement" was said to have spread to all parts of China; millions of workers, peasants, students, businessmen and others are reported to have joined militia units. In Kirin more than a million militia men are being trained in the use of rifles and guns.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The fifth IUS Congress is taking place in Peking.

ECONOMIC

Communes: On 10/9 the details of a CCP Central Committee decision on the establishment of people's communes in rural areas were broadcast by Peking radio. It made six points: (1) development is the inevitable consequence of developments in China, as agricultural cooperatives can no longer meet the needs of the present situation; (2) each commune should be of approximately 2,000 households to begin with but that does not mean that communes of 10,000 or even 20,000 households may

-10-

not be formed; the private holdings of land, woods, etc need not be sorted out immediately upon formation of a commune but the take-over should follow within a year or two; (3) merging should be the method adopted for the transformation of cooperatives into communes possibly with the use of experimental communes in some areas where demand is not yet very great in order to convince by example, but completion of the mergers is envisaged by next spring; (4) economic policy involved in the merging of cooperatives into communes should be in accordance with the spirit of communism and differences between the amounts made available by various cooperatives should not be the cause of acrimonious debates but should ignore the trifling items and other minutiae; there is no need to deal in a great hurry with questions of reserved private plots of land, scattered fruit trees, share funds and so, these can be sorted out in a year or two; (5) distribution of income should eventually follow the system of from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs but this change-over need not be effected immediately; (6) the primary purpose of establishing people's communes is to accelerate the speed of socialist construction, and the primary purpose of building socialism is to prepare actively for the transition to communism. The formation of communes is part of the exploration of the practical road of transition to communism. (NCNA 10/9)

Agriculture: Considerable emphasis continues to be given to the phenomenal yields being obtained throughout China from maize, millet, jute, sorghum, tobacco, rice, and other crops. (NCNA 27/8 to 5/9)

On 30/8 the CCP Central Committee and the State Council issued a joint directive on strengthening the procurement of cotton and tobacco. Both crops are doing very well and therefore even more efficient arrangements must be made to ensure best possible use of the procurement programme.

Reports of progress made in semi-mechanisation, by producing revolving tools fitted with ball bearings, continue to come in. Also reports of the setting up of agricultural scientific stations in the rural areas are becoming more numerous. (NCNA 28/8 to 2/9)

On 11/9 NCNA released the text of a CCP directive on deep ploughing which is essential for close-planting and on soil improvement.

On 10/9 NCNA gave the text of a CCP Central Committee directive on the use of fertilisers which said that although 150 tons of manure per hectare were applied this year and had resulted in an all-time record harvest, more fertilisers are required, especially chemicals, and every effort must be made to expand production of all kinds of manure.

On 10/9 also NCNA gave the gist of the CCP Central Committee directive on the campaign to wipe out the four pests saying that any relaxation of efforts would be disastrous.

Further claims of high yields continue to be made; a rice-yield equivalent to 453.27 tons per hectare of dried rice has been achieved in Northern Kwangtung (NCNA 5/9), a new national record yield of sorghum equivalent to 68.34 tons per hectare was achieved by a Huanghsin County Farm in Shantung, (NCNA 8/9); a record harvest of tea has been collected from the Bohea tea plants in Fukien where the equivalent of 12.26 tons per hectare was achieved on an experimental plot (NCNA 5/9); Kweichow Province hopes to harvest a tobacco crop five times that of last year (40,000 tons) i.e. 200,000 tons. (NCNA 11/9).

Water Conservancy, irrigation, etc. A CCP directive on water conservancy work this winter and next spring, dated 29/8 was issued on 10/9 by NCNA. After reviewing the extension of irrigation (to 64,600,000 hectares) to cover 57% of China's farmlands and the

-11-

measures taken to deal with surplus water the directive put forward the main points to be observed in carrying out such work in future: (i) to remember, when constructing small projects, to consider building medium and large projects so as to form a complete network of such projects; (ii) to co-ordinate small, medium and other projects with the large-scale projects concerned with the Huai, Yellow and Haiho Rivers and the Sungari and Liao Rivers link; (iii) to popularise the good experiences accumulated in wiping out waterlogging, irrigating hilly areas, preventing water seepage and checking soil erosion; (iv) to fit all transport vehicles with ball bearings and to improve tools.

Progress reports continue to be given on the various projects in hand: the Liaoning Reservoir at Tahuofang has been completed; the new Anhwei hydro-electrical station is in partial operation; a new hydroelectric project along the Chinyi River is now being started, and work has begun also on 12 big and medium hydroelectric stations in Yunnan, scheduled for completion by 1961. (NCNA 5, 6, 10, 11/9/58).

Industry: A conference to exchange experience of this year's great technical changes, sponsored by the Chinese Society of Textile Engineering and attended by 163 textile workers ended in Tsingtao on 20/8. (NCNA 23/8)

For details of steel output increases see general report on Politburo meeting.

Other items dealing with the problem of steel production include a People's Daily editorial of 27/8 which said that full possibilities exist for an even bigger stride forward in iron and steel production and as long as the simultaneous development of small, medium and large enterprises continues nothing can stop China's advance (NCNA 27/8) Peking radio on 25/8 broadcast a talk concerning the need to mobilise the Party to develop the iron and steel industry; Shansi CCP Provincial Committee met urgently on 21/8 to discuss ways and means to speed up iron and steel production, similar meetings were reported from Sinkiang and Anhwei. Details of the way in which more equipment for the steel industry is being made available were also given (NCNA 18/8 to 26/8)

10,000 graduates of colleges, polytechnics and intermediate technical schools will be leaving to take up jobs at local blast or open-hearth furnaces and converters; simultaneously 10,000 technicians are being recruited to be sent to the provinces to help solve outstanding problems of steel production. (NCNA 10/9)

The spate of reports of the setting up of innumerable small and medium plants throughout China continues. The part played by the schools and colleges in combining theory and practice is continually being emphasised.

Construction Records: Workers of the Peking No. 1 building company completed 3 warehouses with a total floor space of 600 sq. m. in 17 hours. Originally planned to take a month, detailed discussions made it possible to reduce the time to five days, eventually by close co-ordination the record of 3 in 17 hours was achieved. (NCNA 27/8)

Substitutes: NCNA on 29/8 reported that aldehydes, high grade phenols, asphalt and quartz powder have been successfully extracted from rice husks in central Szechwan to provide more raw materials for the local chemical industry. It is hoped to produce alcohol and acetic acid from rice husks on a commercial basis soon.



-12-

Iron and Steel Production: Reports this week have shown up a number of the problems with which the Chinese are being faced as their "leap forward" drive in industry continues to make progress. On 10/9 NCNA reported the need to reinforce the metallurgical industry at "local" levels and described the sending of 10,000 graduates to the local industrial works; railway transportation of steel has been inadequate and a "tense situation" was caused by the "piling up of materials" due to the inadequacy of the railways to handle the transport of such materials; coal for smelting plants is in short supply; in Sinkiang construction of steel works continues night and day and three thousand people have gone to the mountain areas to undertake iron-mining.

Machine-Building: According to NCNA of 10/9 the machine-building workers are vying with each other to produce more equipment in reply to the US provocation in the Taiwan Straits area. Targets have been revised and in many cases doubled.

Transport Problems: Apart from the difficulties mentioned in connection with the iron and steel industry there is a general problem in China where the freight loading plan of the railways for September met only a little over 70% of the needs of the rapidly growing national economy. Every day, said a Peking radio report of 17/9, there are some 3,000 wagon loads which can not be unloaded and freight is "piling up like mountains" at some stations. (5667)

#### EDUCATION

The general emphasis continues on the importance of combining education with physical labour: Tsinghua graduates have turned out 141 products and designs up to international or the most advanced Chinese standards (NCNA 25/8); the majority of the 5,000 students and staff of the Peking Agricultural University and the Peking Agrotechnical Institute are leaving to work in rural areas in order to combine production with education, study with labour, theory with practice, (NCNA 27/8) mass study campaigns involving the establishment of spare-time schools have been launched throughout Hupeh, and Kirin is running a similar science study campaign, (NCNA 25/8 and Peking 24/8); over 80,000 agricultural and other vocational middle schools have been set up with the aid of the people, enrolling 690,000, in China generally (NCNA 28/8); research networks have been established in Liaoning, Shensi, Kirin, Kwangsi, Kwangtung and Chekiang. (NCNA 27/8 and 28/8)

A blue-print article on the combination of education and labour was published in the CCP fortnightly journal "Red Flag" (Hung Chi). Written by Lu Ting-yi it contained an introductory note indicating that the article was based on the conclusion of the Central Committee's conference on education and stating that the Central Committee would issue a directive on this problem to Party committees of all levels. The main points of the article were summarised by Peking: "The CCP's educational policy has hitherto been that education is a political service for the working class, and that education and productive labour should be combined: in order to realise this aim, education must be led by the Communist Party". It also quotes Mao as saying "Our educational policy should be to see that the educationists develop morally, intellectually and physically, and become cultural workers with socialist consciousness". (Peking 30/8/58)

A conference on educational work in culture and art, recently held by the Ministry of Culture, decided that art schools should be created in people's communes, factories, mines and other enterprises to meet the new situation in the cultural revolution. "In existing art schools, education should be made to "advance along the proletarian road through educational reform". The conference recommended that "working people with all-round development, capable of both art work (mental work) and productive labour (physical labour) would be cultivated in these schools". (NCNA 12/9).

-15-

A CCP Central Committee directive on rural education was summarised by NCNA on 10/9. The main points of the directive are that "the purpose of the education movement is to sum up the experience of the achievements, give fresh impetus to the growth of the Communist spirit and ensure a still bigger harvest next year"; the efforts should be made to criticise and expose completely that error of the remnant spontaneous capitalist tendency among some well-to-do peasants, continue to combat individualism and parochialism and promote communism; to rectify the working style of members of the CCP and CYCL and the work of the cooperatives and production brigades. The formulation of long-term programmes covering industry, agriculture, trade, culture, and education and military affairs, also forestry, and husbandry, subsidiary production and fishing, should be made.

#### HEALTH

A 9-day national conference on technical revolution in medical and health work opened in Peking on 8/9. 1,000 delegates were present. (NCNA 9/9)

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Overseas Chinese Affairs: Peking on 29/8 gave some details of a meeting of over 70 members of the National Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, the Liaison Committee of the Federation, and other representatives of returned overseas Chinese. They discussed examples of US British imperialists' defeats and demanded the withdrawal of American troops from Lebanon and Jordan. They asserted "We must raise vigilance against the imperialist schemes. We love peace, but we are absolutely not afraid of war." During the course of the conference the overseas Chinese were reminded to obey the laws of their countries of residence and to respect local customs and traditions, not to take part in local internal affairs, but to help local people in developing their economy. They were told that it was hoped they would be guided to step up their contributions in money and labour towards the building up of the Chinese homeland. (Peking 29/8).

A meeting of the Returned Overseas Chinese Association of Peking took place in Peking from 6-7/9 and was attended by over 500 delegates. Among other things the conference called on the dependents of overseas Chinese and returned overseas Chinese to "break down thoroughly the barriers of superstition and liberate their ideology, strive to become 'red and expert' and make greater contributions to the homeland". (Peking 9/9).

Bulgaria: Petar Panchevski, new Bulgarian Ambassador to China presented his credentials to Chu Teh on 31/8. Both men made suitable speeches concerning the desirability of expanding existing friendly relations and praising each other's achievements. (NCNA 31/8)

Cambodia: Further details of the visit of Prince Sihanouk continued to be reported. On the eve of his departure Sihanouk sent a letter to Chou En-lai expressing his gratitude for the welcome he had received and thanking him for his personal contributions towards the smooth development of friendly relations between Cambodia and the CPR. Support from and unity with CPR will guarantee a bright future for all Afro-Asian countries previously suffering from an inferiority complex. (Peking 29/8)

Finland: The 49th anniversary of the Finnish CCP was commemorated by a special greetings message from the CC of the CCP. (Peking 29/8)

Iraq: Mao has appointed Chen Chih-fang as Ambassador to Iraq. (NCNA 31/8)

-14-

KPDR: Further details of the speeches made at the banquet given on 9/9 by Lee Yong Ho to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Founding of the KPDR have now become available. Chou En-lai reviewed the history of the KPDR and of its steady and victorious advance along the path of socialism in the course of which it had with Chinese help been able to defeat US aggression. He referred to the Taiwan situation saying that all the world knows that the islands belong to China, and he reiterated the statement that the Chinese people have every right to liberate their own territory by all suitable means at a suitable time, and will not tolerate any foreign interference. He went on to assert that both China and Korea are lovers of peace, but that despite their efforts to maintain peace these were continually being overset by the aggressive, provocative actions of the US imperialists. He concluded with a warning to the Syngman Rhee clique not to dare to launch provocation again. (NCNA 9/9)

MPR: Hsieh Fu-sheng has been appointed Ambassador to the MPR (NCNA 1/9)

Poland: A leading member of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade told an NCNA correspondent that China will occupy first place in Poland's foreign trade during 1958. Total trade will be 50% greater than in 1957. At present more than half of Poland's factories are directly or indirectly producing equipment for China. (Peking 2/9). An earlier report by NCNA from Warsaw said China would occupy third place, i.e. after USSR and GDR, in Polish foreign trade. (NCNA 1/9).

Sudan: The Sudanese Government is to export cotton to China which will supply textiles, sugar and chemicals in return. (NCNA 5/9.)

UAR: A Postal agreement between CPR and UAR was signed in Peking on 25/8. (NCNA)

The 1958 plan for cultural cooperation between China and the UAR, signed in Cairo on 10/9 provides for the exchange of art exhibitions and visits by artists, writers and professors, a visit by a UAR medical mission to China, of Chinese agricultural scientists to the UAR and for exchanges of teachers and journalists. (NCNA 11/9).

## JUSTICE

Peking radio on 28/8 noted that the fourth national conference on judicial work, convened by the Supreme People's Court and the Ministry of Justice "adjourned recently". Among the many points made at the meeting was one to the effect that "the people's court is an important weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat and that it always points out the counter-revolutionaries, the saboteurs of socialist order, and the criminals endangering the people's interests. Through judicial activities against these criminals, the people's court also serves the class struggle, the central tasks of Party and state and the socialist construction programme, and, at the same time, protects the people's democratic rights and the people's interests".

## NATIONAL MINORITIES

Urumchi on 25/8 reported the continuation of manifestations of Rightist and local nationalist activities, especially in the Sinkiang oil industry. At a special meeting of the COP Committee of the Sinkiang Oil Production Department which was held between 5th and 19th August, various anti-socialist and anti-Party criminals were exposed, and expelled from the Party and measures were taken to avoid the recurrence of such activities. The main complaint is that "there are many more differences between us the the local nationalists which are equally vital and irreconcilable: we stand for Communism; they believe in nationalism. The Party put forth efforts to train local nationality cadres, but the local nationalists are complaining that there are too



-15-

many Han cadres in the region. There is a great gulf even concerning the idea of learning from the Soviet Union; while we sincerely try to learn from the Soviet Union, in order to achieve a transition from socialism to Communism, the local nationalists, while pretending to preach the need to learn from the Soviet Union, in reality pursue the policy of dismembering the fatherland". The battle in Sirkang is between materialism and idealism; it has been aggravated by 'Han supremacy' which has caused the nationalists to strengthen their opposition.

Details have again been reported of the economic progress made in the different national minority areas. In Inner Mongolia NCNA report on 25/8 that over 110,000 new big, small and medium factories and workshops had been built in 40 days, cooperatives have developed their own farm tool repair shops, and various fertiliser, fodder and food-processing plants, and harvests have been unprecedentedly good. In Ninghsia NCNA reported the same day that 10 major plants had been constructed and preparations are in hand for the construction of scores of others. In the Tung Minority area (on the borders of Kweichow, Hunan and Kwangsi) "Thousands of iron-smelting plants, coal mines, plants producing farm tools, fertilisers and machinery and processing food have been set up". 40 types of mines and factories for producing iron, steel, tin, aluminium, coal and other products have been set up in the S. Kansu Tibetan Autonomous Chou, and in addition over 100,000 industrial units dealing with machinery, glass, leather, and chemicals have been established. (Peking 8/8). In the Hani Yi Autonomous Chou in Yunnan a large mechanised sugar refinery is being constructed. (NCNA 25/8).

A new journal for the national minorities "Nationality Studies" is to appear on 4/9 under the auspices of the Institute of Nationalities of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. The journal will "explain Marxist-Leninist theory on the national question and the nationalities policy of the CCP, and carry studies on the history, social conditions and the mutual relations of the nationalities of China. It will also introduce the developed experience in nationality work in the Soviet Union and the people's democracies and the results of academic research and will criticise bourgeois theories in this field". (NCNA 3/9)

The contributions made by the national minorities in helping forward the industrialisation programme have included; engaging in the search for potential ore deposits, especially of iron, coal, copper, tin, manganese, lead, zinc, crystal and gold. (NCNA 2/9) evolving more efficient forms of utilisation of transport, and contributing labour power to the construction of roads, railways, waterconservancy and irrigation projects.

#### PERSONALITIES

Chu Teh on 1/9 made an inspection tour of the Shichangshan iron and steel plant in Peking.

Mao: Another report of Mao's activities in early August was carried by NCNA on 24/8 which dealt with his visit to Tsinan where he met delegates of a conference of local CCP organs of the PLA. He renewed his acquaintance with a veteran Yenan Security official, Chen Chang-feng. The description given by Chen afterwards was an excellent example of hero-worship. The way NCNA have dealt with the story provides further proof of the way the personality cult is being fostered in China. (NCNA 24/8).

Chou En-lai visited Tsinghua University to see the way the students have succeeded in combining study with production. (NCNA 26/8)

-16-

POLITICAL

**NPC:** On 11/9 the NPC Standing Committee "ratified in principle" regulations on unified income tax in industry and issued an order to simplify the tax system for the benefit of the expansion of production. Certain regulations for people's congresses and councils in some minority areas were also ratified. The merging of the First and Second Ministries of Commerce has now taken place and Cheng Tsu-hua has been appointed Minister of Commerce. (NCHA 11/9).

**Supreme State Conference:** The fifteenth meeting of the Supreme State Conference began on 5/9/58. It was attended by 101 people and was remarkable for the fact that Mao made two speeches, and Chou En-lai gave an explanation of, as well as the text of, the official Government statement on the Taiwan Straits situation.

On 10/9 the Central Committee of the CCP issued five documents. The first was a directive on "the launching of a socialist and communist education movement throughout China's countryside in the coming winter and next spring" with the aim of giving fresh impetus to the growth of the communist spirit, ensuring a still bigger harvest next year, exposing the remnants of a spontaneous capitalist tendency among some well-to-do peasants, combating individualism, rectifying the working style of members of the CP, improving and expanding farming co-operative and making long-term plans covering industry, agriculture, trade, culture, education and military affairs. The remaining documents concerned the water conservation programme, deep ploughing and soil improvement, fertiliser supplies, and the continuation of the campaign against the four pests throughout the year. (NCHA 10/9)

**Politbureau:** An enlarged session of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP was held at Peitaiho, Hopei, on 17-30/8/58. The national economic plan for 1959 was discussed and also questions of current industrial and agricultural production and rural work, commercial work, education, the efficiency of the militia, and "other questions". The meeting issued an appeal to all members of the Party and all other Chinese people to strive for the production of 10.7 million tons of steel this year. Figures presented to the meeting showed that an aggregate production of food crops was likely this year to reach from 300 million to 350 million tons, 60% to 90% above the 1957 figure.

**CCP Committee, Kiangsu:** On 25/8 Nanking reported that "the CCP Kiangsu Provincial Committee recently decided to rectify the numerous errors committed by Comrades Wang Hai-tu and Liu Shao-tung in their class struggle, way of thinking and style of work". As a result Wang will undergo a one-year period of disciplinary treatment and Liu a two-year period.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

**Women:** An exhibition has been opened in Peking on the participation of Chinese women in national construction. Reporting this NCHA on 25/8 said that women have now become an important force in livestock farming, afforestation and field work and that 30% of the women in the rural areas have joined production. Among other things the exhibition shows that the collective establishment of large numbers of canteens, creches, kindergartens and tailoring workshops have freed women from petty household activities and enabled them to join lucrative production work.

The fourth congress of Peking women ended on 1/9 after a week's session in which it discussed "how to free more women from household affairs and encourage them to join in industrial and agricultural production and other socialist construction". (NCHA 3/9)

-16-

POLITICAL

NPC: On 11/9 the NPC Standing Committee "ratified in principle" regulations on unified income tax in industry and issued an order to simplify the tax system for the benefit of the expansion of production. Certain regulations for people's congresses and councils in some minority areas were also ratified. The merging of the First and Second Ministries of Commerce has now taken place and Cheng Tzu-hua has been appointed Minister of Commerce. (NCHA 11/9).

Supreme State Conference: The fifteenth meeting of the Supreme State Conference began on 5/9/58. It was attended by 101 people and was remarkable for the fact that Mao made two speeches, and Chou En-lai gave an explanation of, as well as the text of, the official Government statement on the Taiwan Straits situation.

On 10/9 the Central Committee of the CCP issued five documents. The first was a directive on "the launching of a socialist and communist education movement throughout China's countryside in the coming winter and next spring" with the aim of giving fresh impetus to the growth of the communist spirit, ensuring a still bigger harvest next year, exposing the remnants of a spontaneous capitalist tendency among some well-to-do peasants, combating individualism, rectifying the work style of members of the CP, improving and expanding farming co-operative and making long-term plans covering industry, agriculture, trade, culture, education and military affairs. The remaining documents concerned the water conservation programme, deep ploughing and soil improvement, fertiliser supplies, and the continuation of the campaign against the four pests throughout the year. (NCHA 10/9)

Politbureau: An enlarged session of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CCP was held at Peitaiho, Hopei, on 17-30/8/58. The national economic plan for 1959 was discussed and also questions of current industrial and agricultural production and rural work, commercial work, education, the efficiency of the militia, and "other questions". The meeting issued an appeal to all members of the Party and all other Chinese people to strive for the production of 10.7 million tons of steel this year. Figures presented to the meeting showed that an aggregate production of food crops was likely this year to reach from 300 million to 350 million tons, 60% to 90% above the 1957 figure.

CCP Committee, Kiangsu: On 25/8 Nanking reported that "the CCP Kiangsu Provincial Committee recently decided to rectify the numerous errors committed by Comrades Wang Hai-tu and Liu Shao-tang in their class struggle, way of thinking and style of work". As a result Wang will undergo a one-year period of disciplinary treatment and Liu a two-year period.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Women: An exhibition has been opened in Peking on the participation of Chinese women in national construction. Reporting this NCHA on 25/8 said that women have now become an important force in livestock farming, afforestation and field work and that 90% of the women in the rural areas have joined production. Among other things the exhibition shows that the collective establishment of large numbers of canteens, creches, kindergartens and tailoring workshops have freed women from petty household activities and enabled them to join lucrative production work.

The fourth congress of Peking women ended on 5/9 after a week's session in which it discussed "how to free more women from household affairs and encourage them to join in industrial and agricultural production and other socialist construction". (NCHA 5/9)



-17-

Reports from various parts of China give details of the organisation by housewives of cooking, nursery, washing, sewing and domestic service groups.

### TERROR

Hangchow radio on 30/8 reported two espionage cases in Chekiang. Two Chiang agents were arrested by the public security organs in one case and as a result of the vigilance of the masses in the other.

Hangchow also broadcast a commentary on the importance of vigilance against sabotage and said that while there are not many such cases, nevertheless the possibility still remains. At the same time "we cannot deny that some of the people have devoted all their efforts to production and have neglected to exercise high vigilance in guarding against our enemies. This is extremely harmful".

On 3/9 NCNA reported from Canton that the Kwangtung Provincial High People's Court and the Canton Intermediate People's Court had sentenced to death 9 secret agents. Details of the crimes alleged to have been committed by the agents were given. The sentences were announced on 28/8.

### THOUGHT CONTROL

Two NCNA reports (22/8 and 25/8) have dealt with the rapid growth of rural clubs in Chekiang and Kwangsi. Over 30,000 village clubs have been set up in Chekiang and there are roughly 11,600 in Kwangsi. In addition to libraries and the clubs have theatrical troupes, propaganda groups, singing companies, dance ensembles, literary groups, artistic groups, exhibition rooms, news-paper reading groups, scientific research groups, broadcasting groups and other activities.

Association of Political Science and Law: The third annual session of the Association took place recently in Peking according to an NCNA report of 27/8. The points emphasised included the statement that the science of law is a science for waging class struggle; the legal workers must wage an irreconcilable battle against revisionist and other bourgeois ideas of political science and law; that the Association should do its part in organising coordinated efforts in research into jurisprudence and mobilise the mass of its members and legal workers to pursue such research and promote academic discussions; such activities will benefit the working class in the class struggle and facilitate the current big 'leap forward' in national life. (NCNA 27/8)

The 3rd plenary session of the CYCL Central Committee passed a resolution concerning the fostering of the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao's works. (NCNA 13/9)

Science: A movement for scientific research in Peking University is based on the slogan "What the world already has we must attain, we must attain, too, what the world does not yet have" and on getting rid of "science for science's sake". (NCNA 17/9)

### INDIAN COMMENT:

Taiwan: The "Statesman" on 29/8/58 said that it did not believe the Communist bombardment of Quemoy could be regarded as a prelude to an attack on Taiwan, since China's "broader aims may reasonably be assumed to include more than military objectives". It went on to say "indeed, the present deliberate display of brinkmanship in an area comparatively dormant for years suggests more decisive objectives than possession of the Quemoy's. It lends disquieting support to the argument that the Chinese have been urging a more aggressive foreign policy on the Soviet Union".

By 9/9 however the Statesman reverted to the subject of Taiwan and Chinese attitude towards the liberation of that island saying that the US attitude to Taiwan is "intellectually untenable" but that China "on the other hand - basing in the knowledge that on several points she has an excellent case - has on repeated occasions used her advantage to excuse brusqueness or even inhumanity. It is indeed almost impossible to over-assess the damage done by the affair of the American prisoners, military or civil, condemned during the Korean war. Without it there would at one time have been strong and perhaps successful advice from America's friends to accord China a fitting status at UN. With it even today as long as some of these prisoners still rot in Chinese jails there is not the slightest hope of US public opinion permitting its government to make substantial concessions to Peking. Number now involved is very small so that if they were justly condemned a gesture could surely be made. It could do nothing but good to China and seem indispensable to any other peaceful adjustments".

The Hindu Weekly Review of 8/9/58 also published an item on the frontier question, written by its political correspondent, which said: "A sarcastic reference was made by Prime Minister Nehru last week to the Chinese Communist Government's failure to revise their map of China so as to exclude territories which are indisputably Indian in spite repeated reminder."

It went on to say that "answering several angry questions Mr. Nehru remarked: 'The Chinese Communist Government have revised many things since they took over power from Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. But they have not revised Chiangs' map of China yet.'"

China and Taiwan: The Nepali paper "The Commoner" of August 27, 1958, carried the following editorial comment on "the Double Standard": "As we know, peace in the Middle East does not embody in itself peace in the world although the vitally strategic situation of the area, its indigenous problems, are pregnant with all sorts of possibilities to give a start to a world conflagration. And, it is all too evident that peace in the world can be endangered and disturbed by tension in any part of the world. It is just not possible to believe in the communists' love for peace if they talk peace in the Middle East and bomb at certain other places."

"Quemoy, the dispute between Formosa and Mainland China may be an outstanding dispute, maybe it might have exasperated Peking by its persistence. But then, there are many, many outstanding disputes among the nations of the world. If all of them are to be dealt with in the way the Communists are dealing and behaving in the Formosan Straits, it is just unimaginable to see how a major war can be avoided. Briefly speaking, a double standard of doing things like this can be the least helpful in matters of maintaining peace even if it may be supposed to do anything good to anyone". (sic)

Warsaw Talks: The Hindustan Times on 22/9, in an editorial: "danger point in the Far East", said "It must be doubted now whether China and the USA can get down to serious negotiations at Warsaw."

"Moscow's latest intervention in the controversy is unhelpful. Its only meaning as far as we can see is to threaten that China will go to war to assert her claims and that she will do so with the moral and material support of the Soviet Union."

"Perhaps nothing more than a verbal threat is intended. But repetition of threats can charge the atmosphere in China to a point of extreme volatility. On the other hand, the USA policy continues to show a striking lack of imagination. We do not think that even Dulles believed that the offshore islands can or should be held. Had a clearcut offer of evacuation been forthcoming at Warsaw, world opinion would have shown itself more critical of Peking's lack of restraint."

The Frontier Question: Two references were made to the fact that China continues to include parts of India in her territory as shown on maps published recently in China.

The Statesman on 16/9/58 said "There is no point in concealing the fact that New Delhi is now taking a little more notice of the waywardness of official Chinese maps where they concern Indian frontiers. India's past attitude, generally, was to ignore such discrepancies on the ground that we knew where our frontiers with China stood and it was unnecessary to provoke a controversy. The attitude has undergone a slight but significant change, and new India makes her views more directly heard in Peking. China's previous reason for reprinting maps which did not conform to the accepted pattern of our frontiers, namely that new maps had not yet been prepared, sounds less convincing now than it used to. A certain amount of confusion over difficult land frontiers is, of course, inevitable, but if the recent report that China has settled such confusion in respect of the Soviet Union over Sinkiang, is correct, there is reason to expect that the continuing misunderstanding over the Chinese frontiers with India will be eliminated without further cause for grievance in New Delhi. "

Material taken from SWB Part 1 Nos. 961-966; Part V Nos. 798-803; Ec. Supp. Nos 333-334; Daily Monitoring reports 5653-5667, published between 30.8-19.9.58, except for Indian comment.



Fifteenth Meeting of the Supreme State Conference

September 5 - 1958.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Chinese People's Republic \* (adopted September 20, 1954) Mao has again convened a meeting of the Supreme State Conference. It will be remembered that at previous meetings of the Supreme State Conference Mao gave addresses on such subjects as the "12-year plan for agriculture" (25/1/56), "let diverse schools of thought continue to contend" (2/5/56); "contradictions" (27/2/57); the rectification campaign and agricultural programme (13/10/57).

This meeting began on September 5 and was reported to be the fifteenth. It was attended by representatives of the CCP, Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, China Democratic League, China Democratic National Construction Association, non-Party democrats and university officials. (For full list of delegates see Appendix 1). Unfortunately, few details of the speeches and reports have been given so far. The known information was given in MCA reports of 5, 6, 7 and 8/9/58.

Agenda and Proceedings:

First Day (5/9/58):

Mao Tse-tung: was the first speaker and he "made an incisive analysis of the domestic and international situation".

Ten Chen-lin: a member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CCP, who made a "report on the development of the agricultural production in China this year, the arrangement for agricultural production this winter and next spring, the question of people's communes, the question of militia and the patriotic health campaign centering on the elimination of the 'four pests'".

Second Day (6/9/58):

Li Fu-chun: a member of the Political Bureau, a Deputy Premier, Chairman of the State Planning Commission, and a member of the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, made a report on the situation in this year's big leap forward in industrial and agricultural production, the State construction plan for 1958 and the second FYP.

Chou En-lai: gave an explanation of the current situation in the Taiwan Straits area and the "Statement on the situation in the Taiwan Straits Area" by the CPR Government.

---

\* "The Chairman of the People's Republic of China convenes a Supreme State Conference whenever necessary and acts as its chairman.

The Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Premier of the State Council and other persons concerned take part in the Supreme State Conference.

The Chairman of the People's Republic of China submits the views of the Supreme Conference on important affairs of state to the National People's Congress, its Standing Committee, the State Council, or other bodies concerned for their consideration and decision."

- (Article 43 - Constitution of the CPR).

- 2 -

The main points from the Government statement, announced by Chou, were:

(i) Taiwan and the Penghu Islands have been China's territories from ancient times.

(ii) US support of the Chiang Kai-shek clique entrenched on Taiwan and the Penghu Islands... constitute unlawful interference in China's internal affairs and infringement of China's territorial integrity and sovereignty and are in direct conflict with the UN Charter and all codes of international law.

(iii) Supported by the USA, the Chiang Kai-shek clique has for long been using coastal islands... as advance bases to carry out all sorts of harassing and disruptive activities against the Chinese mainland.. But the USA, in order to divert the attention of the people of the world from continued US aggression in the Middle East and procrastination of the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanon, attempts to take advantage of this situation and is amassing large numbers of armed forces in the Taiwan Straits area and openly threatening to expand its aggression in the Taiwan Straits area to Quemoy, Matsu and other coastal islands. This is a grave war provocation against the 600,000,000 Chinese people and a serious menace to the peace of the Far East and the world.

(iv) The Chinese people's determination to liberate their own territory of Taiwan and the Penghu Islands is unshakable... No war provocations of the USA can cow the Chinese people. On the contrary, they will only arouse even greater indignation of our 600,000,000 people and their even stronger determination to fight the US aggressors to the very end.

(v) In line with its foreign policy of peace, the Chinese Government has always stood for peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems in accordance with the five principles and for the settlement of all international disputes by the peaceful means of negotiation. Despite the fact that the USA has by armed force invaded and occupied China's territory of Taiwan and the Penghu Islands and crudely violated the minimum codes in international relations, the Chinese Government proposed to sit down to negotiate with the US Government to seek a relaxation and elimination of the tension in the Taiwan area.

(vi) The Sino-American dispute in the Taiwan Straits area and the Chinese People's internal affair of liberating their own territory are two matters entirely different in nature... The Chinese people have every right to liberate their own territory by all suitable means at a suitable time and will not tolerate any foreign interference. Should the US Government, brazenly disregarding the repeated warnings served by the Chinese people and the desire of the people of the world for peace, persist in aggression and intervention against China and impose war on the Chinese people, it must bear the responsibility for all the serious consequences".

After exchanging opinions on this question, the meeting unanimously endorsed the statement which Premier Chou En-lai had been authorized to make.

The meeting called on "people of all sections throughout the country to be mobilized, to struggle resolutely against the military provocations, and war menace being carried out by the US imperialists in the Taiwan Straits area."

Recess - (7/9/58)  
Third Day (8/9/58)

Chairman Mao Tse-tung again addressed the Conference. The summary circulated by NCNA on 8/9/58 contained the following main points:

East prevails over West: "Chairman Mao Tse-tung said that the present situation is favorable for the people all over the world who are fighting for peace. Dealing with the international situation, Chairman Mao pointed out that the general trend is that of the East wind prevailing over the West wind".

US aggressive activities: "In the past nine years the American imperialists had invaded and occupied China's territory of Taiwan. Not long ago, they sent their armed forces to invade and occupy Lebanon. The USA had set up hundreds of military bases in many countries around the world. China's territory of Taiwan, Lebanon and all US military bases in foreign countries were all nooses round the neck of US imperialism. Nobody but the Americans themselves had made these nooses, put them around their own necks and handed one end of the rope to the Chinese people, the peoples of the Arab countries and all peoples of the world who loved peace and opposed aggression. The longer the American aggressors stayed in these places, the tighter would become the loops around their necks."

"Chairman Mao Tse-tung continued that US imperialism was creating tension all over the world in an attempt to attain its aggressive aims and to enslave the peoples of various countries. The American imperialists fancied that they would always benefit from tense situations. However, as the facts showed, the tense situations created by the USA had led to the opposite of what the Americans wished. They had produced the effect of mobilizing the people of the whole world to oppose the American aggressors."

"Chairman Mao said that the US monopoly capitalist group would eventually be hanged by the people of the world if it persisted in carrying out its policy of aggression and war. The accomplices of the USA would also suffer the same fate."

Internal situation: General: - "after the great nation-wide rectification campaign a vigorous and flourishing atmosphere had manifested itself everywhere in the country".

'Leap Forward': - A great leap forward had taken place in agriculture, industry, culture, education and other fields of construction work. Owing to the common efforts of people all over the country under the leadership of the CCP, the speed of socialist construction in China had been greatly accelerated.



Inter-relation of agriculture and industry: "in view of the development of agricultural production on industry, the fact that comparatively matured experiences have been secured in the field of agricultural production and rural work, it is necessary to shift the emphasis of leadership at an appropriate time from agriculture and rural work to industrial construction. The leading organs at the central and provincial levels had to take a firm grip of industry by one hand and agriculture by the other and from now on should put the emphasis on industry".

Increased industrial priorities: "priority must be given to iron and steel and the machine building industries because they are the basis for realising industrialisation and agricultural mechanisation in China and strengthening the national defences".

No slackening of rate of agricultural development: "agricultural and rural work should not be slackened. Agricultural production will continue to undergo great development next year".

Communes: "Concerning the movement to organise people's communes which is vigorously developing throughout the country, Chairman Mao said it should be heartily welcomed and the leadership strengthened".

Sino-US Talks: "Chairman Mao was hopeful about the ambassadorial talks between China and the USA which would begin in Warsaw. He said the talks might lead to some results provided that both sides had the sincere desire to settle the question. The people all over the world are watching the coming talks between the representatives of two countries".

Li Hsien-nien: a member of the Political Bureau, Deputy Premier and Minister of Finance, reported on revenue and expenditure this year and preliminary outlines for next year's budget; he also dealt with "problems in commercial work".

Lu Ting-yi: an alternate member of the Political Bureau and a Director of the CCP Propaganda Department, reported on the development of education undertakings this year, the principles of China's socialist education and the problem of participation in physical labour by officials.

The session ended at 14.00 on September 8, 1958.

#### Appeals for "Mobilisation"

Apart from the appeals made at the Conference, the press and radio also urged mobilisation:-

On 7/9/58 People's Daily published a leader entitled "Six Hundred Million people mobilise to crush the US aggressors' military threats and war provocations" based on Chou's report to the Conference. It briefly reviewed the actions of the US Government in sending warships, aircraft and marines to Taiwan and of Dulles in declaring US intention of expanding aggression in the Taiwan Straits area and carrying out military provocations and threats against the Chinese people, and then said:

"The US imperialists' attempt to impose war on the Chinese people comes at a time when they are making a big leap forward on the road to

- 5 -

socialist construction with self-reliance. The Chinese people have peace dear, but ardent love for peace does not mean that they can give up their sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Chinese people will not spare their blood to preserve their sovereignty and territorial integrity. The US aggressors could be making a big blunder by entertaining any illusions on this question."

After quoting Chou's warning to the US that it must bear responsibility for all the serious consequences which would follow aggression, intervention against China and the imposition of war on the Chinese people the Daily said "This is a serious warning of the 650,000,000 Chinese people to the US aggressors! People of the whole country mobilise to crush the US aggressors' military threats and war provocations".

The editorial went on to say that "Taiwan and the Penghu Islands have been Chinese territory for centuries" and the coastal islands are inside Chinese territorial waters.

Next it reviewed all the documents signed by the US in the past declaring Taiwan and the other islands in question as Chinese territory and giving assurances that it will not interfere in China's internal affairs, (i.e. Truman 5/1/50 reaffirming conditions of Cairo agreement; Potsdam declaration of 26/7/45;)

After a passage attacking the Chiang Kai-shek group of traitors and declaring all agreements made by them "null and void" the editorial turned to the usual charge that US interference on Taiwan is direct violation of the UN Charter, to ask if US domination of the UN to achieve its own ends is to be taken to mean that the whole world is a state of the USA and to reiterate that all agreements are illegal and void and violate international law.

The present tension is attributed solely to the aggressive war policy of the US imperialists, backed by the machinations of the Chiang gang which backed up US aggression in the Middle East by creating a diversion in the Taiwan Straits.

In an attempt to whitewash themselves the People's Daily asserted that the state of alert in Formosa was declared over a month before the Chinese Communists began "punishing Chiang".

The lesson of Korea was again used to show that once the righteous indignation of the Chinese people is roused they cannot be intimidated and so "although the Chinese people ardently love peace, if the forgetful US imperialists are seen interfering in China's internal affairs with armed forces and to come it out with the Chinese people, then, we Chinese people will exact an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. We shall rise resolutely in self-defence and wipe out the aggressors completely."

Next the editorial pointed out that the tension in Taiwan caused the clouds of war to hang over the East and roused the support of the people's of the whole world for the Chinese people's just struggle. It went on to quote the number of countries whose press had contained articles and commentaries supporting China, and also to quote the statements to the same effect by prominent personalities such as President Eisenhower, Pandit Sunderlal and others.

It concluded with the warning that "The Chinese people, who have been steeled in long revolutionary struggles, are not to be intimidated or deceived. They have every right to liberate their own territory by all suitable means at a suitable time, and will not tolerate any foreign interference. At a time when the US imperialists have arrayed their troops in the Taiwan Straits and are engaged in serious war provocations against the Chinese people, the Chinese

people must immediately get themselves mobilized to carry through the struggle to crush any provocations by US aggressors." (NCNA 7/9)

Later on 7/9 Peking radio carried the following appeal on its rural programme:

"Comrade agricultural co-operative members: The Supreme State Conference has called on all people of every strata for unified mobilisation to oppose resolutely the imperialist US military provocations and war threats. Over 500,000,000 peasants must resolutely respond to this solemn call. At the same time we must set up people's communes and establish strong militia organisations and be ready at all times to defend our motherland. If the US imperialists insist on imposing war upon us, we will then deal them shattering blows and wipe them all out".

#### Statements of Support for the Mobilisation Appeals

(i) Youth: NCNA on 7/9 reported that China's youth organisations had issued a joint statement urging all Chinese youth and students to be prepared and vigilant and declaring that "if the US war maniacs are bent on forcing a war upon the Chinese people, all Chinese youth will take up arms and go to the front immediately in defence of their motherland and world peace".

(ii) Political Parties: All parties within the CPCPC have expressed support for Premier Chou's statement and for the Supreme State Conference's call for "mobilisation". (Peking and NCNA 7/9)

(iii) Mass organisations: Messages of support had been received from the ACFIC, ACFTU, Federation of returned overseas Chinese and in a joint statement from ten literary organisations. (NCNA 7/9)

(iv) Hong Kong: NCNA on 7/9 also reported that "leading people" in Hong Kong were said to have told its Hong Kong correspondent that "they fully supported Premier Chou and denounced US war provocations against China". These leaders included trade unionists, and educational workers.

#### Comment

1. The purpose of the convening of the fifteenth meeting of the Supreme State Conference would appear to have been three-fold: to state the Government's views and position on (a) Taiwan; (b) communes; (c) shift of emphasis back from agriculture to industry.

2. The delegates present at the conference seem to represent a good cross-section of the Republic. As was to be expected there were a number of Party theoreticians, representatives of the armed services and defence organisations, agriculture, industry and economics in general, education, and publicity organs.

It is of some interest, however, that under the list of "non-Party democrats" there appear several members of the Communist Party and its affiliates including: Hu Yao-pang, a CCP member, and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Young Communist League; Tsai Chang, a member of the CCP Central Committee, and President of the All-China Women's Federation; Liu Ning-yi, a member of the CCP Central Committee and President of the Federation of Trade Unions. Presumably these names are listed under non-party democrats because they are the chief representatives of "mass organisations" whose members, in the main, are NOT Party members; this speculation, however, breaks down in



the case of the Young Communist League. These members, ipso facto, are embryo Party recruits.

3. Another point of interest concerning the publicity given to the meeting is the emphasis placed on "mobilisation". This word appears to have been used at the Supreme State Conference in its endorsement of Chou En-lai's announcement of the CPC's views on Taiwan in which it called on "people of all sections throughout the country to be mobilised, to struggle resolutely against the military provocations, and war menace being carried out by the US imperialists in the Taiwan Straits area". (NOMA 6/9). The following day People's Daily devoted an editorial to the subject under the title "Six hundred million people mobilise to crush the US aggressors' military threats and war provocations", in which it quoted Chou as follows:

"On behalf of the CPR Government Premier Chou En-lai solemnly declared: 'Should the US Government, brazenly disregarding the repeated warnings served by the Chinese people and the desire of the people of the world for peace, persist in its aggression and intervention against China and impose war on the Chinese people, it must bear the responsibility for all the serious consequences! This is a serious warning of the 600,000,000 Chinese people to the US aggressor. People of the whole country mobilise to crush the US aggressors' military threats and war provocations!'"

Following the publication of this editorial Peking radio broadcast the following appeal in its rural programme:

"Comrade agricultural co-operative members: 'The Supreme State Conference has called on all people of every strata for unified mobilisation to oppose resolutely the imperialist US military provocations and war threats. Our 500,000,000 peasants must resolutely respond to this solemn call. At the same time we must set up people's communes and establish strong militia organisations and be ready at all times to defend our motherland. If the US imperialists insist on imposing war upon us, we will then deal them shattering blows and wipe them all out.'" (Peking 7/9/58)

4. The holding of this fifteenth meeting has set the seal of official approval on the policy of establishing communes throughout China.

5. The meeting has also given official authorisation to the next stage of economic development in China the return once more to higher priorities for industry, particularly for iron and steel and machine building.

12.9.1958.

APPENDIX I

List of those who attended the 1st Supreme State Conference

(M = holder of a Ministerial post; NPC means membership of Standing Committee of NPC)

Party Members:

Liu Shao-chi	Chairman NPC
Chou En-lai	Premier
Chen Yun	Deputy Premier (M)
Teng Hsiao-ping	Deputy Premier
Peng Teh-huai	Deputy Premier (M)
Peng Chen	Politburo
Li Fu-chun	Deputy Premier (M)
Tan Chen-lin	Politburo
Li Hsien-nien	Deputy Premier (M)
Po Yi-po	Deputy Premier Politburo Alternate
Chang Wen-tien	Deputy Premier Politburo Alternate
Wang Chia-hsiang	(M)
Yeh Chien-ying	NPC
Tan Cheng	(M)
Hu Chiao-mu	CCP Propaganda Dept.
An Tzu-wen	CCP Central Committee
Hsu Ping	
Ping Hsieh-san	(M) { and 8/9/58
Lo Jui-ching	{ and 8/9/58
Hu Sheng	{ and 8/9/58
Tien Chia-ying	CCP Propaganda Dept.
Lu Ting-yl	(CCP Politburo) 8/9/58
Chen Po-ta	(Secretariat of CCP) 8/9/58
Li Houeh-fang	

KMT Revolutionary Committee:

Li Chi-shen	(NPC)
Tsai Ting-kai	(NPC)
Chang Chih-chung	(National Defence Council)
Hsiung Ke-wu	(NPC)
Chu Hsueh-fan	(M)
Chu Yun-shan	
Shao Li-tzu	(NPC)
Chen Tzu-sheng	(NPC)
Chen Shao-hsien	(NPC)
Chen Chi-yuan	(NPC)
Mei Kung-pin	(NPC)
Chiang Kuang-nai	( )
Ho Hsiang-ning	( )

( ) = so. s Chinese Affairs Commission - present 6 and 8/9)

China Democratic League:

Shen Chun-ju	(NPC)
Shih Liang	(M)
Kao Chung-min	(NPC)
Wu Han	
Hu Yu-chih	(NPC)
Hua Lo-keng	(NPC)
Min Kang-hou	
Yang Ming-hsuan	(NPC)
Chu Tu-nan	
Teng Chu-min	(NPC)
Sa Kung-liao	(Nationalities Affairs Commission)

China Democratic National Construction Association:

Huang Yen-peí	(NPC)
Li Chu-chen	"
Hu Tsu-ang	(Chinese Federation of Industrial and Commercial Circles - ACFIC)
Sun Chi-meng	(ACFIC)
Yueh Sung-sheng	(M. ACFIC)
Sha Chien-li	(NPC) - present 6 and 8/9 only
Shih Fu-liang	

Non-Party democrats: (This strange sub-title covers several organisations hitherto regarded as constituent parties of the united front of democratic parties such as the China Association for Promoting Democracy (CAPD), the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party (CPWDP) the Chingkung Tang (CT), the Chiusan Society (CS) and the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League (TL).)

Chen Shu-tung (NPC, ACFIC)	Chen Shi-yu (CT, NPC)
Li Teh-chuan (M)	Hsiang Ting-chen (CT)
Chang Hsi-jo (CCRFIC)	Chen Wei-yuan (CS, Peking University)
Chang Nan-hsien (NPC)	Mao Yü-sheng (CS, NPC)
Ting Hsi-lin (CCRFIC)	Tai Chang-wang (CS)
Chang Shih-chao (NPC delegate)	Hsi Meng-shan (TL)
Wang Yun-sheng (NPC)	Lei Ning-yi (Trade Unions)
Tao Meng-ho (CAS)	Tai Chung (Women's Federation)
Tsien Hsue-shen (CAS)	Hi Yao-jiang (CYOL)
Wang Shao-ao (CAPD)	Shan fen-ping (M)
Hsu Kuang-ping (NPC, CAPD)	Chang Chen-to (Literature and Arts)
Yang Tung-chun (CAPD)	Sha Sae-yu (Chinese writers)
Hsu Po-hsin (CAPD)	Chang Chih-jiang (Supreme Court)
Chi Fang (NPC, CPWDP)	Chiang Hsi-chuan (Overseas Chinese)
Kuo Tse-chen (CPWDP)	Li Tso-ai (Nat. Def. Council) (M)
Nieh Tse-ze (CAS) (8/9/58)	Chen Hsiang-chen (CAPD)
Lee Sau-kuang (M. CAS 8/9/58)	Hsu Teh-heng (CS, M) 8/9/58
Kuo Mo-jo (CAS, NPC) 8/9/58	Liang Hsi (CS, M) 8/9/58

University Officials: (included in the list of non-Party democrats)

Wu Yu-chang, President of the Chinese People's University  
 Chiang Nan-hsiang, President of Tsinghua University  
 Lu Ping, Deputy President of Peking Teachers' University  
 Chen Yuan, President of Peking Teachers' University  
 Sun Hsiao-tsun, President of Peking Agricultural University

Others present:

Tsao Yu, Chinese Writers Union (6 and 8/9)  
 Wu Leng-hsi, editor of People's Daily and Director of NCNA  
 Lien Kuan, Deputy, Secretary General of Standing Committee NPC.